The Bombay Gazette,

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Bombay, 10th April 1862.

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THE STEAMER LIGHTNING, Captain Taylor, will leave this positively on the 18th instant for the above ports. She will also take Opium for Shanghai.

For freight, Cabin Passage and further particulars apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 3rd April 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 12th April, at 5 o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

11th April 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER, Captain Masson, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday the 19th April.
" " the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. Menezes,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

11th April 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. Van Wullen in charge, will leave for the above Port, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P. M. positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT AND MARAWEL.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, Puddicombe, Master, will start for the above Port, TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 P. M. positively.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 11th April 1862.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

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JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, KAKAPARACK-WALLA,
Bombay, 11th April 1862. Manager.

NOTICE.

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DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 9th April 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Mogul*, N. Spooner, Master, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

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J. P. CORNFORDE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Spooner.

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Bombay, 19th March 1862.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank WILL BE CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 18th, 19th, and 21st instant, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 10th April 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Establishments WILL BE CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 18th, 19th, and 21st instant, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

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Bombay, 10th April 1862.

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Supported by
MR. H. P. GRATTAN,
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To conclude with a Laughable Farce.

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W. D'OYLY,
Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 5th April 1862.

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Bombay, 6th May 1861.

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Do. Do.		Pints	" " 13
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LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases	Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black "	25
Do. Do. Yellow "	29
Amontillado, Red "	32
Port Black "	28
Do. Pints "	15
Claret Blue "	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow "	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal "	35
Champagne, Sparkling "	36
Do. do. 1st quality "	42
Sauterne "	30
Moselle "	30
Do. Sparkling "	36
Rhenish "	30
Pale Brandy "	36
Gin, Old Tom "	18
Genova, "	23
Cherry Brandy, finest "	36
Do. do. Pints "	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

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L. C. DeMENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 10th April 1862.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Tenders will be received, up to 24 hours after the arrival in Bombay of the first Mail in June next, by the Post Master General of Bombay, at his office in Bombay, for the performance of either of the following Mail Services:—

1—Mail service between Bombay and Kurrachee, and vice versa, twice a month, in connection with the arrival and departure of the Overland Mails, to commence on or after the 1st July 1862.

2—Mail service eight times in the year between Bombay and Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, and vice versa.

2. Tenders will also be received for the joint performance of both the above mentioned services.

3. The Contract will be for a period of five years, with option of termination previous to its expiration either by Government or by the Company whose tender may be accepted, on giving twelve months' notice.

4. The Tenderers should state the number, tonnage, and horse-power of the Steamers they will employ for the above services, and the rate at which they will bind themselves to perform them.

5. Further particulars may be ascertained on inquiry at the Office of the Post Master General.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1862.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. for filling in with Earth the Tank in the Compound of the Bungalow called "Kaye's Hall," at Byculla. For particulars apply to Shreegrustna Wassoodewjee in the same Office.

5th April 1862.

NOTICE.

THE AGENCY BUSINESS of the undersigned is carried on at his Offices in Apollo Street, facing the Government Secretariate.

H. G. BRIGGS.

Bombay, March 11th, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of the VICTORIA MUSEUM AND GARDENS hereby advertise for tenders for the construction of the Museum, to be delivered at the Government Central Museum, Town Hall, on or before the 15th instant.

The plans and specification will be on view at the Town Hall to the same date.

BHAWOO DAJEE,
GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Joint Secretaries to the Victoria Museum and Garden Committee.

Town Hall, Bombay, April 1, 1862.

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NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Interest of Framjee Cowasjee, lately acting in Bombay as partner in the firm Cowasjee Framjee's Sons, ceases in that firm from this date; and that the firm will not hold itself responsible for any debts henceforth incurred by the aforesaid Framjee Cowasjee.

HORMUSJEE COWASJEE MARKER.

Ferozepore, the 21st March 1862.

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For Sale at Mr. Ginger's Veterinary Establishment, Girgaum Road.

A SUPERIOR BATCH of Australian Mares and Geldings, from Adelaide, selected with great care and got by the Imported blood sires, Wilton and Flatcatcher; amongst them will be found some capital hacks, chargers, match horses, harness pairs, and two pairs of bays well adapted for a four in hand.

Apply to Mr. Johnstone on the premises.

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W. HANNAH & CO.,

CARDPLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.—Orders for Visiting, Wedding, and other Cards will be executed neatly and promptly.

Terms moderate, prices for cash only.

No. 4, Medow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2). Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1815.

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*** *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

23, Apollo Street.

GILLON'S SCOTCH CONFECTIONARY.

COMPRISING—

Raspberry Drops.	Mixed-Lozenges.
Mixed Drops.	Colored Almonds.
Mixed Caraways.	Rose Lozenges.
Barley Sugar Scales.	Peppermint Lozenges.

Rs. 1½ per Bottle.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. Terms—*Cash.*

SIR BARTLE FRERE.

A FINE PORTRAIT of SIR BARTLE FRERE, painted by *Phillips*, engraved by *Cousins*.

Proofs before Letters	Rs. 64 0
Proofs after Letters	" 32 0
Prints	" 16 0

THACKER, VINNING & Co.

Rampart Row

LEGISLATIVE ACTS FOR 1861.

JUST RECEIVED.—The Acts of the Legislative Council of India of 1860. With abstracts and index. By W. Theobald, Esq., Barrister Supreme Court.—Price Rs. 11½.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, Tardeo.

SUPPORTED by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library) will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Captain J. T. Abernethy, Treasurer.
W. S. Sebright Green, Esq., Secretary.

DENTAL NOTICE.

H. WASHINGTON may be consulted at his Office on the Ground-floor of the Catholic Chapel, Medow Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily.

HENRY WASHINGTON.

17th March, 1862.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A. M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co.)

CHOLERA MEDICINES.

DR. COLLIS BRONNES' Chlorodyne.

Dr. LEITH'S Cholera Mixtures with and without Opium.

RASPAIES' French Cholera Mixture.

TREACHER & Co.'s Anti Cholera, and Diarhœa Mixture.

Dr. WARBURGH'S Fever Drops.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of the above well known remedies.

Establishment.—At Bombay (the Fort and the Medical Hall, Byculla,) Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee and Kotree.

The Agra and United Service Bank Limited, Incorporated by Royal Charter.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, or Rupees 25 a share, with a Bonus of Rupees 10 per share, has been declared, and will be payable free of Income Tax to the Proprietors at this Branch on and after Wednesday next the 16th instant.

H. B. MACCULOCH,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th April 1862.

VACANCIES.

AT No. 3, FORBES STREET, FORT, for RESPECTABLE BORDERS.

Directory and Morning Papers on the Table.

A gentleman slept at No. 3, Forbes Street, on the night of the 10th March and departed early leaving his watch and chain under the pillow.

THOS. GAYNOR,
3, Forbes Street.

CANNING TESTIMONIAL.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Calcutta held at the Town Hall, on the 25th ultimo, for the purpose of testifying their respect and gratitude to Lord Canning, for his general administration of the country, it was resolved among other things, that a Statue should be erected in the City of Calcutta as a Memorial of his Lordship's successful administration of the British Indian Empire, and that the inhabitants of Bombay, Madras, Oudh, the North-west, the Central Provinces and the Punjab; should be invited to join in the proposed Testimonial.

The following Gentlemen were appointed to be a Committee to receive subscriptions for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Statue, and carrying out the object of the resolutions:—

Rajah Radha Khanto Bahadoor.	J. H. Cowie, Esq.
Rajah Kally Kissena Bahadoor.	H. Sandeman, Esq.
Rajah Protapchunder Sing Bahadoor.	J. H. Harvey, Esq.
Rajah Suttochurn Ghosaul Bahadoor.	J. Graham, Esq.
His Highness the Rajah of Kapperthallah.	C. Pilford, Esq.
The Hon'ble Sir B. Frere, K. C. B.	Baboo Degumber Mitter.
The Hon'ble Cecil Beadon.	Baboo Rajendrolall Mitter.
The Hon'ble Rajah Dinkar Rao Bahadoor.	Baboo Kissoreechunder Mitter.
The Hon'ble Rajah Deonarain Singh Bahadoor.	Baboo Horree Mohun Sein.
Rajah Nurendro Kishen Bahadoor.	R. Young, Esq.
Baboo Ramanauth Tagore.	Hon'ble A. Eden.
Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose.	Cowar Sutty Nundo Ghosaul Bahadoor.
Baboo Heraliall Seal.	Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq.
John Cochrane, Esq.	Moonshee Ameer Ali.
	Molooboe Abdool Luteif.
	Baboo Joteindro Mohun Tagore.
	Baboo Ramaprosad Roy, Member and Secretary.
	Baboo Kristo Dass Paul Assistant Secretary.

Gentlemen desirous to subscribe to the Canning Testimonial are requested to send in their Contributions to the undersigned, at the Office of the British Indian Association, No. 1, Larkins Lane, Calcutta.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

New Work by Sir Archibald Alison.

LIVES of LORD CASTLEREAGH and SIR CHARLES STEWART, Second and Third Marquesses of Londonderry. From the Original Papers of the Family, and other sources, embracing a full account of the Campaigns of 1813 and 1814 in Germany and France, and of the Congresses of Vienna, Laybach and Verona. By Sir Archibald Alison, Bart. D.C.L., Author of the 'History of Europe,' in 3 vols. Rs. 30.

In these volumes, it has been the object of the Author to exhibit as complete a picture as possible of the Conservative policy and system as pursued by Lord Castlereagh and the Duke of Wellington, with such an account of the contemporary events as will enable the reader, without referring to other works, to appreciate the objects of that policy, and the effects with which it has been attended hitherto, as well as what may hereafter be anticipated from its abandonment.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Hindostan (Singhbhoom) Copper Company Limited.

Completely Registered.

CAPITAL £120,000, *in* 24,000 *Shares of* £5 *or Co's. Rs.* 50 *each.*

DEPOSIT, £1, *or Co's. Rs.* 10 *per Share.*

The Remainder of the Capital will be called up as Required, with an interval of at least three months between each call.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL JOHN WILDE, Esq., Director of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, Bromley, Kent.
EDMUND EDWARDS, Esq., Director of the Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Begufort Buildings, London.
MAJOR-GENERAL D. DOWNING, Bengal Army, 35, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, London.
F. EGERTON CUTLER, Esq., (Messrs. CUTLER & Co., London and Calcutta,) 44, Mark Lane, London.
J. HAMILTON BEATTIE, Esq., M.I.C.E., Kingston, Surbiton, Surrey.
ROBERT BROAD, Esq., Horsely Company, Tipton, Staffordshire.

(WITH POWER TO ADD TO THEIR N

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 11th April 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 07/16d. to 2d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0⅜d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	Sight	½ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	¼ Prem.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 219 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent	69 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	29 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	76 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	102 do.
Commercial Bank.	500	3 do.	13 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	31 ex Divd.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	12 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares	218.8.0	2½ do.	Rs. 15 p.sh.Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh.Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	5,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,300 do.
Clocha Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,800 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.....	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do. [p. Ann.	Rs. 450 p. sh. [Prem. nom.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	450 p. sh.	Rs. 40 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 25 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 350 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 350 do.
Manockjee Pitit's Spinning and Weaving Co..	556	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company.....	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36	92
" Loan 1842-43	92
" Loan 1854-55	92
New Five Per Cent. Loan	103
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	109

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus.....	" 250 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	" 227 do.
German Crowns.....	" 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½
Gold Leaf	" 15-14

FREIGHTS

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready...	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.	
" April loading	£3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
" May loading ..no offers.		
" American tonnage	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
" (Seeds).....	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton) ready	£3 0s. 0d.	
" time	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
" (Seeds).....	£2 10s. 0d.	
To China.....	no offers.	
To Clyde.....	no offers.	

PRICES CURRENT (April 10th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy
New Broach, ready	Rs.	229 to 231
New Dholleras and Bhownugger	"	207 to 208
New Oomrawuttee	"	199 to 198
New Compta, ...	"	195 to 196
New Dharwar Sawghmed	"	201 to 202
New Barsee, and Nuggur	"	189 to 190
New Varaval	"	188 to 189
Khandeish	"	172 to 175
New Poratchee	"	190 to 190
New Accola	"	203 to 204
New Manglore	"	189 to 190
NEW COTTON to Arrive :		
Broach and Surat (April and May)	"	207 to 208
Dholleraand Bhownugger (Do.)	"	200 to 201
Oomrawuttee .....(March and April).....	"	None.
Varavole ..... Do.).....	"	178 to 180
Dharwar Sawghmed(May).....	"	250 to 252
Mangalore	"	180 to 181
Poratchee	"	180 to 181
Coompta	"	182 to 183
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1565 to 1570.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ...at Rs. 5-13 to 5-14 ans per cwt		
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	6-10 to 6-12
Gingelly mixed (Black and White).....	"	32 to 33
Nigger.....	"	34 to 35
	"	24 to 25

BULLION.

LONDON, *March 14th*, 1862.

During the past week our Market has been very quiet, and important variations of price have occurred, but some very large arrivals of Bullion.

The Imports include the "Monarch" with £170,000, "Caledonian" with £199,500, the "Indemnity" with £50,000, the "Clutha" with £91,000, the "Kooria Mooria" with £48,000, and the "Scottish Chief" with £18,000, all from Melbourne; the "City of Baltimore," from New York, with £60,000; the "Asia," from New York, with £54,000; the "Teutonia," from New York, with £59,000; the "Delta," from Alexandria, with £545; the "Tagus," from Oporto, with £2,200; and a rather large amount of Silver from the Continent.

The Exports comprise the "Indus," with £308,400 Silver and £28,150 Gold to Bombay, and £6,000 Gold to Alexandria; and a large amount of Gold to the Continent.

The amount withdrawn from the Bank of England; is £20,000, while the amount sent in is £367,000, consisting principally of the late Australian arrivals, furthur amounts of which will remain in this country, the demand for Bar Gold for the Continent having subsided. American Eagles have been in good demand.

Bar Silver has been largely sold at 5/1½, at which price the Bars by the "Shannon" have been disposed of; the Market is now quiet.

Mexican Dollars are in good demand, and although those by the "Shannon" were sold at 5/0¼, the price has since improved to 5/0⅜.

Indian Government Securities have scarcely varied. We quote—

4 per Cents.	
5 "	102 to 102¾
5½ "	107½ to 108

Exchange on India is unchanged. We quote—

Bombay Bank Bills, 30 and 60 days' sight,	2/0½
Calcutta "	2/0.
Madras "	1/11½.

The following Gold Ships from Australia are now at sea:—

"Yorkshire"	with	.....£ 52,849
"Omar Pasha"	"	.....£ 83,298
"Netherby"	"	.....£ 22,000
"Marian Moore"	"	.....£ 33,000
"Result"	"	.....£158,000
"Young Australian"	"	.....£ 80,294
"Alfred"	"	.....£106,173

GOLD.

Bar Gold.....	77/9
Do. refinable	77/11
American Gold Coin	76/3½
French do.	—
S. Amer. Doubins	—
Spanish do.	—
Brazilian New Gold Coin	77/7

SILVER.

Fine or Cake Silver	5/6½
Bar Silver	5/1⅜
Do. with gold above 5 grains per lb	5/1⅜
Five Franc Pieces	—
Mexican Dollars	5/0¼-⅜
Spanish Pillar Dollars, Carolus.	5/8—5/9
Do. do. Ferdinand...	4/11⅜
Crusades	4/11⅜

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0¼d.
" 2 months' sight.....	2s.	0⅜d.
" 3 months' sight.....	1s.	11⅞d.
" 2 month's sight.....	1s.	11⅞d.
" 1 month's sight.....	1s.	11⅞d.
On demand	} 1s.	11⅞d.
On Scotland		
On Ireland		
Circular Notes.....		

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of theseveral Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at	2s.	0⅜d. "
3 Do. ..... at	2s.	0d. "
2 Do. ..... at	1s.	11⅞d. "
1 Do. ..... at	1s.	11⅞d. "
On demand ..... at	1s.	11⅞d. "

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	¼ per cent.
Do. 6 do.	⅝ "
Do. 12 do.	¾ "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....	10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays	10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 10th January 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
" on demand	} 1s.	11⅞d.	do.
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ...	1s.	11⅞d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2	per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	" "
Do. do. 6 do.	4	" "
Do. do. 12 do.	6	" "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to *"The Oriental Bank Corporation or order,"* and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.
Hours of business.....	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 24th March 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	6	"	5 " "
Do.	12	"	6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.	
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s.	0⅜d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s.	0d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s.	11⅞d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s.	11⅞d. do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s.	11⅞d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....	10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays	10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 10th January 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
" on demand	} 1s.	11⅞d.	do.
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ...	1s.	11⅞d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2	per ct. per annum.	
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	"	"
Do. do. 6 do.	4	"	"
Do. do. 12 do.	6	"	"

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to *"The Oriental Bank Corporation or order,"* and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.
Hours of business.....	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 24th March 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
April 9	Arratoon Apcar(s)...	Smith	Calcutta 31 Mar.
10	Thames	Tatham	Moulmain 5 Mar.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per S. S. *Arratoon Apcar*, from Calcutta, spoke the British ship *Lady Clarendon*, wished to be reported on leaving the Sandhead.

The ship *Shah Jehan*, Owners, Hajee Cumal Yacoob, Sons & Co., from Mauritius with 93 return Coolies for Bombay was obliged to put at Talchairre for water on 1st April 1862, after a long passage of 37 days and sailed on the following day for Bombay.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
April 10	Ottawa (s)	Sparks.....	Aden and Suez.
	Lizzie Oakford.....	Small	New York.
10	Johnstone Castle (s).	Main	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per S. S. *Arratoon Apcar*, from Calcutta.—Mr. Palmer; Mr. Wehmer; Mr. Fazel Jairaz; and 4 natives and 15 deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Johnstone Castle*, to Kurrachee.—Captain Cotgrave; Ensigts C. E. Glass; Lieut. Pottinger; Cornet Combe; Lieut. Fagan; Major Harday; Mr. Becker; Mrs. Nash; 5 children and 26 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Prodhoe*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Faiz Allum*, for Siam.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From China.

Steamer *Armanion*.—3,198 tubs Sugar Candy, 1,854 chests Tea, 5,452 packages Sugar, 582 chests Silk, 6 boxes Brass Leaves, 2 boxes Silk Piece Goods, 17 tubs Dry Fruits, 14 tubs Sweetmeats, 16 boxes Bangles, 1 package Books, 11 packages Papers, 357 boxes Preserves, 4 boxes Merchandize, 30 boxes Sundries.

From Suez.

Steamer *Salsette*.—53 packages Coffee, 1,374 boxes Specles, 15 packages Cotton Seeds, 208 packages Parcels, 76 packages Stores, 25 casks Empty Bottles, 341 packages Merchandise.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Thursday, 10th April 1862.

For London.

Cleadon.—31 bales Wool, 93 cwt., Peel Cassels and Co.; 81 packages Coffee, 10¼ cwt., Alladin Rehib.

Rob Roy.—25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee; 604 pieces E. Teeth 42 cwt. 2 qrs. 20 lbs., E. H. Shapoorjee; 14 chests Indigo, 41 I. maunds, Luckmichund Mohunddass.

Remillies.—100 bales Coir Yarn, 263½ cwt., Vithuldass Goculdass.

Silver Eagle.—20 chests Indigo, 60 I. maunds, Mohundram Ramjus.

Earl of Balcarras.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 55¼ cwt., Allalibhboy Hubibhboy.

War Spirit.—185 bundles Hemp, 160 cwt., Jairam Viram.

For Liverpool.

Tivoli.—500 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Nagasaki.—500 bales Cotton, 2450 cwt., Ritchie Stewart and Co.

Beechworth.—60 bales Wool, 45 cwt., Crustnajee Ramjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

Bencoolen.—110 bales Cotton, 365 cwt., Narrunjee Bhimjee; 500 packages Nuxvomica, 250 cwt., Magjee Ramjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Luckmedass Hunsraz.

Clarence.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Morarjee Pudumsey; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Muthooralass Soorjee.

Culloden.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt. Hajee Khatesy.

North.—5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., F. Chambers.

Anna Dorothea.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dhurumsy Virjee.

Chickasaw.—36 bales Wool, 108 cwt, Dr. Lisboa: 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Jetta Vurria.

James Russell.—15 packages Bhoysingeed, 7½ cwt.; 7 packages Gallo, 24 cwt., Dowjee Nuckany.

Prudhoe.—500 bales Cotton, 1750 cwt., Ritchie Stewart and Co.

Edward Percy.—205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., Wallace and Co.: 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Govind Girdhur: 200 bags Linseed 300 cwt., Vosonjee Naroon.

Cameronian.—300 bales Cotton 1050 cwt., Ritchie Steuart.

Crescent.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Luckmedass Visram.

Jacob A. Westerwell.—Loose Bones, 293 cwt.; 151 barrels Linseed cakes, 217 cwt. 3 qrs. 19 lbs., Rogers and Co.: 75 bags Linseed, 112½ cwt., Rolli Brothers.

Thornhill.—650 bundles Coir Yarn, 54 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

Morning Star.—275 bundles Galls, 137 cwt., Soondersdass Mooljee.

South Carolina.—300 packages Sursee Seed, 450 cwt., 300 packages Linseed, 450 cwt., Visram Kessowjee.

Beloochee.—205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., Roysee Vurudhmon.

Americana.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Jugonath Visram: 155 bales Cotton, 542¾ cwt., Roysee Vurudhmon.

Queen of the Seas.—15 bales Cotton, 52¼ cwt., Rennie Scovell and Co.

Black Eagle.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Morarbhoy Vurbhoocun.

America.—40 bales Cotton 140 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee.

Bromly Moore.—210 bales cotton 735 cwt., Woomersey Veljee and Co.

Brunelle.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Watson Bagho and Co.

Priam.—241 bales Hemp 178 cwt., Bhoja Curumsee and Co.

Tonogonops.—4 cases Sundries Hormusjee Bhikhajee.

For Hazee.

Pescatore.—500 bales Cotton, 1,754 cwt., Volkart Brothers; 75 bags Coffee, 87 cwt., P. Mialhe and Co.

For Siam.

Faize Allum.—813 packages Wet Dales, 965 cwt., Mirza Mahomed Babany.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Malta.*—1 box plated, Glassware; 2 boxes Samples, Volkart Brothers.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Malta.*—1 bundle Piece Goods, 10 pieces, Khoora Merwan: 10 bundle Silk, 77 lbs., H. Suffee Muskee: 1 bundle Silk 225 lbs., Mohundram Ramjus: 5 cases Cashmeer Shawls, 77 pieces S. Panalall: 1 case Cashmer Shawls, 12 pieces, Panalall Gunessdass: 3 cases Cashmere Shawls, 52 pieces, Azizoola Abdool Gunny: 18 cases Cashmere Shawls, 308 pieces, Hurjiroy Choonelall: 1 case Cashmere Shawls, 11 pieces, Poorunmull Chooneram: 1 case Cashmere Shawls, 21 pieces, Syre Rustom.

For Galle.

Steamer *Benares.*—2 parcels Samples, Volkart Brothers.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Benares.*—3 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each Choneelall Dulcharam: 204 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sasoon Moosy: 1 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs., Damoder Megjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Benares.*—11 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Tarrachund Sitaram: 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Eduljee and Hormusjee Sapoorjee and Co.: 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ludhabhoy Nensee and Co.: 8½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Alladinbhoy Hubibhboy: 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Choonilall Ramchund: 2 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Sumarmull Sobhagmull: 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, F. and D. F. Cama and Co.: 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.: 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosee: 57 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.: 22 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.: 22 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co.: 400 bales Cotton. 1,400 cwt., Morarbhoy Veerjbhoocun.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Lightning.*—2 bales Piece Goods, 20 corges, Abdoolally Furjoolally: 1 packages Sundries, Mahomudally Curemally: 2 packages Piece Goods, 60 corges, Chandabhoy Allibhoy.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 box Samples Volkart Brothers: 2 chests Sundries, Abdoolla Hussan Cumroodin.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Benares.*—2 parcels Samples, Volkart Brothers: 1 case China Silk Piece Goods, 51 pieces, Kissonlall Ramdyall: 1 case Printed Books, 70 numbers, Hajee Aboolly Nooranjee: 1 box Jewellary, 10 pieces Silk Piece Goods, Soondurjee Nanjee.

For Madras.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 case E. White Piece Goods, 120 pieces: 1 case China Tea, 55 lbs Hajee Mirza Shuffee Misky.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

499	Ark	Nov. 22.
886	Bucton Castle, Cherry....	
676	Burlington, Howes.....W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 10
1106	Caduceus, Cass	
668	Celuta, Hayes ..... Coupland & Co.	Jan. 30
539	Chatham, Sayers	
710	Colwood, Hale	
1046	Child'swold from Lambard.	Dec. 24
938	Clara, R. J. Barrow	Dec. 23
955	Defiance, Galloway .....Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1154	Forest Rights, Chester ...Grey & Co.	Dec. 11
699	Fearville, Lakey	Feb. 20
908	John Tempesley, Liddle..W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 31
678	Lady McDonald, Brancli.. John Tanner & Co.	
636	Laurel, Claprotti	
763	Nile, Valder	
905	Mary Shepherd, Budge....Martin, Young & Co.	
676	Matilda Atheling ..... S. Tyabjee & Co.	
949	Southern Belle, Benson...Lockie & Co.	Dec. 13
311	Shanning, Webster.....Peel, Cassels & Co.	Jan. 22
813	Unrivalled, Crawford.....	
632	Veritas, Carry	
579	Victory, Stephens	
433	Wabourne	
688	Winterthur, Seavey	

FROM LONDON VIA CAPE.

"26	John Vanner, Moore	

FROM LONDON VIA BEYPORE.

704	Phoebe Dunbar, Crow ...	Dec. 16

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1163	Ajmeer, Asplott..... Lawrence & Co.	Dec. 27
1070	Alma, Brough	Dec. 19
2153	Bates Family, Hogg .....S. Bates & Co.	Jan. 1
689	Campbell, Meikle ..... Killick, Nixon & Co.	Nov. 17
244	Camperdown, ... Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 27
1073	City of Agra, Ewing .....Coupland & Co.	Dec. 21
1119	Contest, Jennings.....	
1553	Daylight, Smith	
848	Dalkeith, Sevan.....	
854	Dora, Banks ..... J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Feb. 26
594	Down Gungadhur, McKenzie.A. H. Tuschke & Co.	Dec. 7
666	Douglas Castle, Steele ..J. P. Cornforth & Co.	
875	Egeria, Storey	
617	Euphrates, Macpherson ....E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 27
1195	Floating Light, Stokie....Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 7
1051	Glenlair, Muir ..... W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 1
1328	Hahnemann, Dorman	Feb. 17
1352	James Pilkington, Griffiths, Bates & Co.	Feb. 11
804	Joshua, W. Bartlett .....Coupland & Co.	Dec. 4
1596	John Lynn, Forsyth .....Lawrence & Co.	Dec. 27
725	Kennington, Edward	Nov. 29
1210	Lev

known,—or even of a first edition of one of Shakespear's plays. How much more important would be the discovery of a genuine work in Zend or Pehlevi of whose existence we are at present entirely ignorant? Here then is a field of labour and probably of valuable discovery waiting the energy of Parsee enterprise, in which they ought to be much interested, and the direction of their attention to which would greatly redound to the credit of their race. Will they take an interest in it, or will they leave it neglected until perhaps time has despoiled it of much that may now constitute its importance? Should they take it up in earnest as it is to be hoped they will at once do, it is only to be trusted that they will take every precaution in order to secure the most satisfactory results and such as shall deserve the utmost confidence.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph).

[MADRAS, 9th April 1862.

SECURITIES.

Five and a half, seven and a half to eight premium.
Fives, one and a half to two pounds.
Fours, nine three-fourths to ten one-fourth discount.
Document Bills, two shillings one and one-fourth penny.
Freight, no change.
Interest on Loans eight per cent.
Money less demand.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, Rupees five.
One number forty Mule Twist, good second, per bundle three nine six

SEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS FROM LONDON.

(Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, *March* 25.

American advices to March 15th.

The President's abolition message adopted by a large majority.

General McLellan has advanced.

Confederates have abandoned Mannassas, after laying waste the country.

Confederate Frigate *Merrimac* sank two Federal ships at Norfolk, the Cumberland and the Congress.

Cotton Market quiet.

We have been favoured with the following private commercial telegram :

LIVERPOOL, 24*th March*.

Confederates destroyed two Northern Frigates at Norfolk and evacuated Mannassas.

Cotton, New York, 30 cents.

News likely to strengthen the market.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, 18*th March* 1862.

The quiet unexciting character of home events for the last fortnight, have been eclipsed in public interest by the importance of the recent events in America, the intelligence of which has revived the interests in the doings there, that had begun to flag from the weariness engendered by so much bluster and talk without any result.

The tide seems now to have turned in favour of the North, the recent successes are of a most important character, the details connected with the capture of Fort Donnelson and the Confederate Armies which defended the position, fully bear out the telegrams received in the first instance. Nashville has since been occupied by the Federal Armies, and more important still, a general advance of the Army of the Potomac is said to be on the eve of being made, and the *Fabian* leader of the Federal forces General McLellan with his staff and a small force have already left Washington and crossed the Potomac to reconnoitre. A movement to take the Confederate force in flank which has so long kept the Federals at bay has been resolved on, and if we are to believe the latest accounts something decisive will be accomplished forthwith.

Without subscribing to all that is said on the subject by the New York papers, things unquestionably look dark for the South. President Davis in his recent manifesto frankly admits, the serious almost disastrous character of the present position. The South had attempted too much, and hence in the efforts to protect by their arms, "the whole territory of the Confederate States, seaboard and inland, we have been so exposed as recently to encounter serious disasters."

But the spirit of the South notwithstanding these reverses, is resolute as ever : all accounts say that so far from being inclined to give in, they are determined to fight to the last. It must be remembered too that the recent successes of the North, great as they are, merely amount to an occupation of the Border States, and that they have really not yet faced the Confederates in their own territory proper. So far as present appearances go, there is nothing to indicate a desire on either side to terminate or compromise the unnatural contest.

American affairs for the first time since the outbreak of the Civil War, have been publicly discussed in both Houses of Parliament, and the discussion in both places was of a character likely to affect favourably, if anything can, the feeling of the North towards us.

Mr. Gregory's long threatened motion on the question of the sufficiency of the blockade, came off at last on the evening of the 7th instant. The subject itself had been decided in the minds of most persons in the affirmative, for sometime before the motion was made, on the presentation to Parliament of the papers relating to it and by the publication of Lord Russell's dispatch, dated 14th February defining, what might be accepted as a legal blockade. But the debate which ensued was mainly remarkable for the comprehensive and masterly speech of the Solicitor General, he had little difficulty with such a willing audience, in shewing that there was no reason of the slightest value, that should require us in any way to interfere, and that there were reasons weighty and various why we should not. But the most valuable part perhaps of his splendid address was that wherein he vindicated the honour and integrity of England in her uniform respect for the principles of international *law* against the rather dishonest attacks of some French writers, more particularly Hautefeuille, who for interested purposes, have striven hard in some recent publications produced in the excitement of the Trent affair, to make out the contrary.

The discussion in the Lords was mainly notable for Lord Russell in the course of his speech having stated his opinion that the war was not likely to last more than three months, though the grounds on which he formed the opinion were studiously withheld.

A very important debate which may also be said to have arisen out of the American question, viz. the proposition of recognising the immunity of private property at sea from capture in time of war, was closed last night after two evenings discussion, without result. The subject was introduced by Mr. Horsfall, the Member for Liverpool on Tuesday last in a sensible and temperate speech, and the first night's discussion was enlivened by some bold plain speaking from Sir George Lewis, which seemed to startle a few members dreadfully and took most of them by surprise from the uncompromising way in which he denied certain things all were taking for granted as correct, such as that private property was respected in land warfare, and that treaties were not virtually ended by a state of war. Last night's debate was perhaps more interesting, but the subject was one that could not be dealt with practically by the house, and the motion was withdrawn.

The question was one of the last that ought to have a party turn given to it. Yet the leader of the opposition and his fussy colleague Sir Stafford Northcote contrived to give it a party turn, in their irrelevant speeches on the subject.

The opposition hitherto are indeed to be pitied. There are no questions before either house out of which political capital can be made, a fight is talked off, on the education question, but the choice is rather an unhappy one. Mr. Walpole's proposed resolutions, are not likely to carry his own side of the house with him, and they hardly, at all events, meet the defects they are intended to remedy.

The administrative business of the session proceeds briskly. The Army Estimates notwithstanding their requiring a sum little short of £15,000,000 have yet been passed through the house in a week's time without alteration (for the Sandhurst affair was settled on review according to the wishes of the War Minister), proving clearly enough how carefully they had been considered and prepared, and how little there was in them to find fault with.

The Lord Chancellor hardly promises to be equally fortunate with his law reforms, he has contrived to raise acrimonious discussions both. On his Land Transfer and Lunacy Reform bills, on the latter he had a tilt with Lord Derby, who coming to the rescue of his own *feeble* Chancellor though most estimable man, (Lord Chelmsford) caught a tartar in Lord Westbury, but the amenities of the occasion bode no good to the progress of law reform legislation.

Mr. Gladstone promises to make his financial statement on the third proximo. No novelties are looked for in the Budget, it will be little else than a balancing of expenditure and receipts ; and what formed the main topic for party fighting in the last two sessions, is expected to be as harmless as any "sucking dove," in the present. We shall see!

Recent elections have been adverse to Government. The priests nominee and the hero of the Pope's Brigade Major O'Keilly, has been returned for Longford. The Tories kept the seat at Canterbury by three votes, and the result of the two elections now pending, viz : The North Riding of Yorkshire and High Wycombe, though not yet known, are very doubtful, the contest in both cases being severe.

The debates in the French Chambers have come to a close, they have not been without interest, and packed as they are, though under the regime of universal sufferage, (universal suffrage as Jules Favre said with the *propeb* brow beating you at your elbows !) have contrived to mortify the Emperor in the matter of the Montauban Pension. All parties in France seem disgusted at the attempt to foist on the country a military noblesse of an hereditary character, with the principles of the *lower empire*, and they are determined to defeat it. Louis Napoleon has received a check, and it must be admitted he has submitted gracefully. The fall of Ricasoli has caused general regret in England, the more so as report attributes the cause to backstairs and French influence. Rattazi promises to follow in the wake of his predecessor, and his professions may in the main be trusted, and though progress in the Kingdom of Italy has received a check by the fall from power of its late able and patriotic minister, it has taken too firm a hold now to be permanently thrown back.

There has been a ministerial crisis in Prussia, the ministers resigned on having received a defeat of a mild character on a financial question, but the king would not accept their resignations, and so new Chambers are to be elected. Though the King has been blamed for the part he has taken, his conduct has at least been constitutional, and we may wait the upshot before blaming him for his ill-concealed dislike for free institutions.

The insurrection in Greece has not been put down yet : what with a weak King in bad hands on one side, and a people with such a doubtful reputation as modern Greeks have on the other, one feels chary of bestowing any great sympathy on either party.

The fashionable excitement at present is the new phase of the spirit rapping humbug. The people amongst us who have more time and money on their hands than they know well what to do with, have been bestowing both freely of late at the spiritual exhibitions of a Mr. Foster. But they are of so ridiculous and absurd a character, that nothing but the want of any other like excitement could make them current as a "nine days wonder," or place them on a higher grade than the tricks of an ordinary conjuror. A good deal of "excellent indignation" has been expended in denouncing these exhibitions in the highly moral penny papers, but on the whole a simple exposé such as that given in the *Saturday Review* of the 15th, the evening's experience of the writer of the article, is the only kind of notice that need be taken of them.

Trade in the manufacturing districts is very dull, and there is serious distress in Lancashire, but not all caused by the scarcity of cotton.

There seems little hope of any revival till some settlement is made in American affairs, for which all now anxiously hope. There are no end of joint stock schemes afloat, but all hang fire. There is a plethora in the money market, but in the present state of affairs, no one seems inclined to risk any thing.

LOCAL.

WE understand that Mr. Wassoodew Juggonath, a teacher in the Elphinstone Central School, and a successful Law Student, has been appointed Law Professor in the newly opened Law Class at Ahmedabad.

HINDOO THEATRE.—The celebrated old Sangli Hindu Dramatic Corps gives tomorrow evening at the Grant Road Theatre a performance, when will be enacted the play called Hurrichund Akhyan, and Chukra Vebhoo Bhadun and a laughable farce.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—In order to meet the convenience of the public and the profession, the Judges of the Small Cause Court, have agreed to defer the hearing of professional cases until twelve o'clock in the day.

REFORMATION *vs.* SUPERSTITION.—The late Conspiracy Case against the nine leading members of the Bhattia community, and the Maharaj Libel Cause, have given rise to a caste dispute among the Bhattias, the caste itself being now divided into the "Reforming Party" and the "Maharaj Party." We hear that one of the Reformers is about to prosecute some of his adversaries for defamation, in consequence of his having been subjected to humiliating treatment at one of the caste dinners given a few days ago by the Mahajans.

THE HACK CONVEYANCES.—In our impression of the 3rd instant we stated that some new Hansom cabs were sent out from England for the purpose of introducing a superior description of public conveyances in Bombay ; and that Mr. Forjett had submitted a new scale of fares to be charged for the conveyance of passengers by these vehicles, as well as a revised rate of fares for the existing buggies and bullock carts. The subject was brought before the Court of Petty Sessions yesterday, when their worships resolved :—That the scale of fares be adopted and submitted for the sanction of Government under Act 4 of 1841.

THE health of the town still continues to improve. The mortuary report for the past week shews that the number of deaths have been 294, being 11 fewer than the previous week and 80 lower than the average of the past ten years. There has been again a decrease in the number of deaths from cholera during the week, being 56 casualties from that epidemic. The deaths from fever were likewise lower, being 128, from small-pox 7, and from measles one. From diseases of the nervous, respiratory, alimentary and sexual systems there have been deaths 7, 25, 31 and 4 respectively. There were 27 deaths from cachexy and debility, 2 from dropsy and 6 from accidents and violence ; besides 5 still-born births. In order of caste the deaths may be classed as follows : Hindoos 199, Mahomedans 55, Parsees 18, Jews 4, Native Christians 11, Europeans 4 and Negro-Africans 3.

THE following should have appeared in our yesterday's issue, but was accidentally omitted. We regret that the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps is to be dissolved, as will be seen by the following Report :—

A meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corp took place at the Exchenge Rooms on Monday last, a half past-four. Captain Sillar in the chair.

The Chairman gave to the gentlemen present a short history of the Corps from its commencement, pointed out where mistakes had been committed in the management of it, and spoke with regret of the apathy that exhibited itself amongst the members ; the last general parade for the inspection of arms only numbering ten men, of whom seven were Europeans and three Parsees.

The only course which appeared to be open for the purpose of placing the Corps in a more efficient footing were either to exact the fines for non-attendance, or to dissolve the Corps. The former was as all times an unpopular act and he did not think it would have the desired effect ; he therefore most reluctantly came to the conclusion that the latter was the only course left. After some discussion it was decided by a majority of the members present that the Corps should be dissolved and one or two gentlemen were selected to assist the Commanding Officer and the existing committee in winding up its affairs.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

9th April 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.		Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	Time Intervals. M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	1	54	P.	17	N. W. P.
		Min.	4		P.	17	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	...	...		...	
		Min.	...	...		...	
	Kurrachee	Max.	...	...		...	
		Min.	...	35	P.	32	N. W. C.
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	9	12	P.	21	N. W. P.
		Min.	4	21	P.	21	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	...	...		...	
		Min.	...	...		...	
	Kurrachee	Max.	8	2	P.	10	N. W. C
		Min.	3	21	P.	17	N. W. C

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

THE annual general Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution was held yesterday afternoon at half-past five o'clock in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, when there were present, Colonel H. J. Barr, President, in the Chair; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon'ble W. B. Tristram, Dr. Broughton, Lieutenant Ferguson, I. N., Major A. Le Curtis ; Messrs. J. Firth, J. Bogie, J. Colebrooke, Hurrichund Sadashiv, H. Wickham, J. Hynes, L. Hynes, R. McKenzie, J. Comey, S. Tucker, E. Leggett, Bomonjee Cursetjee, Hurrichund Chintamun, and Eduljee Shapoorjee.

The President opened the meeting by reading the report of the Directors for the past Session. The report made very favourable mention of the increasing popularity of the Institution, but noticed two material defects in its members, first, their want of zeal in not attending the lectures on Chemistry and Botany provided for them at great cost, and secondly, the difficulties to which the finances have been put by several of the members not paying up the arrears of their subscriptions.

It was then proposed by the Hon'ble W. B. Tristram, seconded by Dr. Broughton, and carried unanimously, that the Report be received and adopted.

The President then announced to the meeting the result of the voting lists for the election of the office-bearers for the ensuing year ; which was as follows :—

President.—Col. H. J. Barr.

Vice-Presidents.—Hon'ble W. B. Tristram, Dr. Broughton, and Mr. J. Hodgart.

Directors.—Messrs. J. Firth, J. Bogie, and J. M. Maclean.

Treasurer.—Mr. J. Colebrook.

Secretary.—Mr. Hurrichund Sadashiv.

Proposed by Mr. Firth, seconded by Mr. Hynes, and carried, that a vote of thanks be recorded to the President, Directors, and Office-bearers of the past session.

Proposed by Mr. Bogie, seconded by Mr. Colebrooke, and carried, that a vote of thanks be given to the Auditor, Mr. Denton

Proposed by Mr. Hynes, seconded by Mr. Colebrooke, and carried, that a Rule be added to the effect, that a member who is in debt for six month's subscription shall not be allowed the privileges of a member until he pays it up, and that in addition to this penalty, if his debt extends beyond twelve months, his name shall be posted on a board in the Library Room, of which due notice will be given to the Directors.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the meeting dissolved.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Thursday, 10*th April* 1862.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

CONTINUED REFUSAL OF DUTY.—*Henry Murray* was charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship *War Spirit*.

Mr. J. J. R. Luckees, master of the above ship said,—The prisoner is a blacksmith and ordinary seaman. He had only come out of jail this morning (10th April.) He continued to refuse to do duty. I told him that, if he was sick I did not wish him to do duty, until he was well again ; and in the meantime I promised that he should have medical attention. He, however, distinctly said that he would not do his duty on board the ship.

The prisoner here handed in a medical certificate from the surgeon of the House of Correction which stated that the prisoner had been under medical treatment for sixdays for a cough and pain in his chest.

HIS WORSHIP admonished the prisoner to return to his duty.

The prisoner still persisted in his refusal to return to his duty.

HIS WORSHIP said that as the prisoner still persisted in his refusal to return to his duty he would be sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for twelve weeks, with hard labour, such as was suitable to his bodily state and condition ; and to forfeit four days pay for each day he continued to refuse duty.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

Wednesday, 9th April 1862.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

A RESPECTABLE ROGUE.—Phillip Rivington, a European of most respectable appearance, was this day committed to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court on a charge of theft of the property of Mr. Henry Walker Kerrich, a merchant. The facts of the case would appear from the following deposition of the prosecutor, which was supported by the evidence of Mr. Willis, merchant, Mr. H. Cowley, storekeeper in the Baroda Railway, Mr. Q. S. E. Manley, and Mr. J. Edgington.

Henry Walker Kerrich sworn, deposed.—I am a merchant, a partner in the house of Richard Woodhouse and Co., of London, and at present reside at the Adelphi Hotel at Byculla. I was residing at that hotel on the 29th of March last. I occupied the room numbered 11 on the first floor of the detached building belonging to that hotel. I ten o'clock on the morning of the 29th of March I went out. The door was left secured when I left, but the room and my property in it was left in charge of my servant. When I left the room, the despatch box now produced was upon a large box in the inner room under my bed. I had opened the box to take out a ten rupee note just before I left. I was absent all day. I returned to the hotel about half-past six o'clock at night ; and going to my room I missed the box at once. I sent for Pallonjee, the proprietor of the hotel, and told him of the robbery. I then reported the robbery to Mr. Forjett, at the Mazagon Police Office. The box when I left the hotel as aforesaid contained one gold watch of the value of two hundred rupees ; four sets of gold shirt studs of the value of one hundred rupees ; two cameos unset, of the value of five rupees ; a gold seal with my coat of arms upon it, of the value of fifty rupees ; nine Egyptian coins of the value of twenty rupees ; one Mexican dollar of the value of two rupees and four annas ; a pocket book of the value of two rupees and eight annas, and Bombay Bank Notes amounting to about five hundred rupees ; with papers and other small articles. The despatch box itself is of the value of one hundred rupees. When I left the room the box was locked, and I had the key in my pocket. Enquiries were made by the police, but no clue could then be got as to the party by whom my box had been stolen, or of the box and its contents. Last night, at 11 o'clock, when I was in bed at the hotel, Mr. Henry Willis came to my room. In consequence of what he told me I went with him a tent in his compound occupied by the prisoner, Philip Rivington, with whom I am acquainted, and who was living with Mr. Willis. The prisoner was then lying on a sofa in Mr. Willis's bungalow. Mr. Willis pointed out a bag behind the head of the bed ; he cut the bag open, and my missing despatch box came out of it. I at once identified the box, and pointed out to Mr. Willis my initials H. W. K. upon the outer leather cover. I then went into the bungalow and woke the prisoner. I told him that I had received information that my box was in his possession. He replied "what box?" said, "you know the box I mean." I took him to his tent, and shewed him the box which had been taken from his bag. I asked him if every thing was in the box as when it was taken from the hotel. He said "no." I desired him to produce as much of the contents as he had in his possession. He produced from his waistcoat pocket the gold watch, and from a box the three sets of shirt studs now produced. I took the box into the bungalow, and examined its contents. All the articles now produced were found, which with the watch and studs I identified as my property. Mr. Cowley, who also lives with Mr. Willis, was then present. The prisoner at first said that he had given the money away, and then that he had received no money. After I had examined the property, I made the whole over to Mr. Willis, and returned to the Adelphi Hotel at Byculla. This morning directly after breakfast, I proceeded to the Mazagon Police Office, and told Mr. Forjett of the manner in which I had found my box and property. I then accompanied Mr. Edginton to the bungalow of Mr. Willis at Colaba. The prisoner was then out ; we went to the Fort, and met the prisoner at the British Hotel. We then returned to Colaba : Mr Willis handed over the box to Mr. Edginton who brought it with the prisoner to this office. The prisoner was at the time my box was stolen constantly in the habit of visiting the hotel. He did not come to see me, but other gentlemen who were residing there.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

THEFT.—*John Hannun and George Sharp*, both privates belonging to H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, were charged, the first with stealing a silver anklet of the value of two rupees, the property of Pestonjee Cowasjee ; and the other prisoner with having received the same, knowing it to have been stolen.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty.

Evidence was then taken which fully substantiated the charge against both the prisoners.

[This case was fully reported in our impressions of the 8th and 9th instant.]

The Court found both the prisoners guilty of the charge preferred against them ; and sentenced them to be imprisoned in the House of Correction and kept to hard labour for the term of six months each.

SUPREME COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

Matter for hearing this day.

Reg. on Prosecution The Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay *vs.* The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

37 Kessowjee Lalljee trading, &c. *vs.* George Garvin.
54 Bhimraz Ramsook *vs.* Runchore Bhogilall and others.
55 Mahomed Ebrahim bin Fuzloodeen Nourungay *vs.* Suckeena woman.

EQUITY SIDE.

Causes for Hearing this day.

Henry Forman *vs.* Christopher Puddicombe, for hearing.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Thursday, 10*th April* 1862.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Narrondass Golabdass, vs. Uthesing, Sepoy.

The plaintiff appeared in person.

Mr. Nesserwanjee for the defendant.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover the sum of Rs. 62, being the amount paid by him on a former judgment, in this Court. It appeared that the plaintiff and defendant were co-defendants in an action tried in this court in April 1854, by one Jetta, a Marwarree, who obtained a verdict against them for Rs. 62. On that occasion the present plaintiff was security for the defendant and as such paid the money now in dispute.

Mr. Nesserwanjee for the defendant said.—There are two pleas that we put in, the first is the statute of limitation and the other payment in April 1854. The plaintiff paid the money on the judgment. I therefore contend that his claim is barred by the statue of limitation.

Plaintiff produced a book where the entries of payment are inscribed. The first entry was dated 17th April 1854 for Rs. 31 ; and the other was dated 1st May 1854 also for Rs. 31 making together Rs. 62 the whole amount claimed.

HIS HONOR.—The defendant is entitled to a verdict on the plea of the claim being barred by the statute of limitation.—*Verdict for defendant.*

Maneckchund Davechund, vs. *Maneckjee Merwanjee.*

Mr. Cumroodeen Tyebjee appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defendant.

This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 181 ; being the amount of brokerage on the purchase and sale of certain shares effected on behalf of the defendant by plaintiff in his capacity of broker. The alleged transaction had been effected at the special instance and request of the defendant.

Mr. Nusserwanjee said.—I am instructed to deny that there ever had been any transactions of the kind. The plaintiff was never engaged by the defendant as a broker in any transaction for which the brokerage was not paid. First of all the Court must be satisfied that the transactions in question were *bona fide* ; for we say that transactions of this kind are gambling speculations.

HIS HONOR.—Brokerage on gambling transactions may be recovered though the difference may not be.

Plaintiff was then examined and produced a book in which 27 entries were made of the sale and purchase of shares of the Commercial and Central Banks. He attempted to prove an adjustment of accounts between himself and the defendant and said that in the presence of one, Nathoo Mahdhevjee, their account had been adjusted and a balance struck of Rs. 240, which included Rs. 181, the sum which was the subject of the present action and the rest for "difference" which the defendant owed the plaintiff but not a single entry was signed by the defendant.

The defendant on being examined, denied having ever adjusted the accounts or having the books in his possession and also denied having requested the plaintiff to buy or sell shares of the Banks on his account.

Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee said that the evidence not being sufficient to entitle him to a verdict for the plaintiff he would elect a nonsuit.

Plaintiff nonsuited accordingly and to pay defendant's costs.

TO OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

(Corrected Copy.)

GENTLEMEN,—I venture to place the following facts before you for consideration :—

1. That Col. Sykes, M.P.—whose disinterested efforts in your behalf are well-known—has recently distinctly declared, in a letter dated 13th February, 1862, "That unless Indian Officers individually memorialize both Houses of Parliament and the Secretary of State, no chance whatever of redress exists."

2. That further intimations to the same effect have been received from various M.P.'s, who also point out the absolute necessity of presenting the whole case "in print."

3. That up to the present date, the officers of the Indian Army have left the whole task of "explanation" in a question which comprises one of the most complicated and diffuse schemes ever issued by the Government, to the unassisted efforts of an individual M.P., who thus finds at the outset that an insuperable bar exists to obtaining a "hearing."

4. That the sketch drawn up by me, entitled "Indian Officers, their Position and Prospects," is specially intended to supply this want, and has been approved of by various military friends ; but that it does not pretend to more than to afford a distinct idea of the "main features" of the scheme, and of the various injuries thereby inflicted on a most deserving officers. The great number of G. G. O.'s and other numerous "official documents" duly arranged for reference and inspection, have however added greatly to the size of the work, thus rendering it necessary to appeal to you for support.

5. That individual memorial in M. S. against the immense mass of G. G. O.'s "despatches," "explanations" and "counter explanations"—with various legal questions on the breach of the seniority and other guarantees involved— is simply a "*physical impossibility*" ; the more so, that a "second pamphlet" is actually required to prove that the complainant—if a 'new' local service officer—has no "real election" allowed him ; but that—being prohibited the staff corps —no vacancies existing in the general service—and the old local service being utterly extinguished by G. O., 10th April, 1861—he has been thereby compulsorily thrust into a newly contrived penal local service—so framed in fact as to form of itself a concealed but "stringent retiring scheme" of great efficiency—applicable to more than 3000 officers—the "propelling power" consisting of a "professional ruin" (para 2, 61, Retiring Scheme by the Government Commission)

6. That the object of Government is apparently to preserve the present state of "ignorance," "inaction," and "suspense" (already of four years duration) to the utmost possible period—the penal provisions of the 'new' local service being meantime in active operation.

7. The immense power of the "Times," and of the "Government organs" is fully exhibited in the now prevalent belief throughout England that the Government Scheme is not only a "great success" but even "popular" with the mass of Indian officers (!!!) The Bombay telegram, 12th May, 1861—recently declaring the "*intense hostility*" of the Indian army to the scheme in question—was even struck out of the morning edition of the "Times," June 5th, 1861, the untitlated telegram actually appearing minus the obnoxious paragraph.

8. The above pamphlet—carefully revised and drawn up in moderate and respectful language, and under the advice of four officers of experience and rank—is also expressly intended to enable the Staff Corps Officer (who has various grievances of his own), the New Local Service, and the General Service Officer, to state his case in a clear, distinct, and intelligible form, and on a single sheet of paper ; the pamphlet, when attached to his memorial, presenting all the required official documents carefully arranged for reference and inspection—so as to enable any individual, member of either house to comprehend the case almost at a glance.

9. By such means alone can the practical difficulty of individual memorial (collective petition being specially prohibited) be obviated, and the Houses of Parliament be prepared for discussion on a subject which the *Homeward Mail* but recently informs us, is as yet (December, 1861) "*thoroughly inexplicable*." Any premature attempts, therefore, to force the question before the House in its present state, must apparently end in total failure.

10. The want of an intelligible statement "in print" has been of incalculable injury to the Service ; various M.P.'s being literally debarred thereby from rendering their "promised" and "willing" assistance in enforcing respect for the guarantees.

11. Thus the destruction of the bonus funds—dependant not on the two different "authoritative sanctions" by the Court, but on certain notorious seniority rights" recently guaranteed by "statute law" —has alone entailed a loss of several millions sterling.

12. Parliament has declared that the Indian officer "is guaranteed the like pay, pensions, allowances, privileges and the like advantages, as regards, promotion and otherwise, as if he had remained in the service of the Company ;" (verbatim extract of clause 56, chap. 106, 2nd Aug. 1858) and Lord Derby, as prime minister, has officially declared these clauses to be so (comprehensive as to guarantee even "expectations" Willoughby's Dissents or Protest, par 13). The present Secretary of State again follows and even "exceeds" the Prime Minister, by expressly declaring "*that no substantial alteration shall take place in the Indian officers' position*" (See *Times*, March 9th & June 22nd, 1861.)

13. As an almost ludicrous contrast to the above, the whole Government Amalgamation Committee in a body report that the Government Scheme not only "turns out of employ" but "professionally ruins" 1000 officers, (proved, however, to actually exceed 1900 in number), while the members of the "new" and "penal" local service, actually amount, on the 1st January, 1862, to 3013, the majority of the Staff Corps (whose total amounts to 913) being also apparently bitterly discontented with their precarious position.

14. All these officers notoriously take the same view of their position as the Government Commission, and are further supported by three members of Council, (Col. Durand, Messrs. Willoughby and Prinsep) who openly declare in their recorded protests or dissents—*re-echoed by the whole Indian Press*—that almost every important article in the guarantees has been "needlessly violated."

15. The object of the pamphlet is not to throw impediments in the way of the amalgamation—but simply to enable Indian officers to point out, in temperate and intelligible language, the "grievous injuries" inflicted on them by the operation of the present scheme, and further, to explain how such injuries may be either obviated or modified—the present practical denial of both collective and individual memorial being not only dangerous and impolitic, but also the indirect cause of great additional expense to the State.

16. Indian officers will duly note that, with the exception of the *Daily News*, *Morning Chronicle*, *Morning Herald*, and "two" only out of the three Indian papers published in England—viz. the *Home News* and *Homeward Mail*, published by Messrs. Grindlay and by Messrs. Smith and Elder—No English journals, civil or military, apparently consider the Indian Army question to be worthy the smallest notice—and hitherto persistently refuse to receive any communications on the subject from the numerous Indian officers who have endeavoured to obtain a hearing. The injury thus inflicted will last for years, and officers are themselves to blame for permitting their case to remain thus wrapped in its present obscurity, thereby practically aiding the Government Scheme of apparent annihilation.

17. To the editors of the journals above mentioned by name, Indian officers are under the deepest obligation, as also are their numerous friends, relatives and dependants, resident in this country.

18. Officers will do well to recollect, that if they are but true to themselves and to their numerous friends in Parliament—who simply demand clear and intelligible information supported by "proof"—no minister —however high his position—can override "statute law," and certain official declarations of the tenor of their "guarantees."

Extract of a letter from Col. Sykes, M.P., dated 1st March, 1862.

"To obtain the Select Committee of the House to enquire into their grievances, it must previously be 'flooded' with petitions of individual injuries, which should be sent 'direct' to members of both Houses for presentation, taking care at the same time to send the 'counterpart' to the Secretary of State for India, otherwise the efforts of their friends must be paralized. What is wanted is a 'printed analysis,' illustrated by personal wrongs."

It would thus appear that a 'duplicate copy of the analysis or sketch is required ; of this officers can judge for themselves.

N.B.—The Subscription List to the above pamphlet —which ought to be placed in the hands of various M.P.'s early in the session—will close 30th May, 1862. All Orders (prepaid) for Copies to be addressed (accompanied by a remittance of "five rupees" or "ten shillings and sixpence") to Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament Street, London, or Calcutta who have kindly consented to hold subscriptions pending issue to Subscribers. A donation of £100 would enable 200 copies to be distributed gratis to various members of both houses within six weeks from date of reception of the same. On reception of orders by Messrs. Grindlay for 120 copies (prepaid), the work will at once be sent to press, and distributed to subscribers.

20th February, 1862. W. S.

INDIAN.

POONA.

CITY TOLL CONTRACT.—The City Toll Contract was sold on Saturday last at the Municipal Commissioner's office in Rastia's Pait, and has been purchased by the last year's contractor, Mr Sewshunkur Moodliar, for the sum of Rs. 29,150 ; last year it was sold for Rs. 31,000.—*Observer, April 4.*

THE Toll Contract for the Bhore Ghaut has been sold for 60,000 Rs., and the Toll Contract for Thull Ghaut for 55,000 Rupees.—*Id.*

IT has given us (the *Deccan Herald*,) no ordinary gratification to learn from letters that have reached us from Hyderabad, as well as from Nagpore, that the Supreme Government have it seriously in consideration to transfer the long neglected and overlooked districts of East and West Berar from under the administrative control of the Resident at Hyderabad to that of the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces, and that preliminaries to that end are now under discussion. This is a step decidedly in the right direction, the obvious necessity for which in a financial, political, and administrative point of view was prominently pointed out by us in our issue of the 24th February last. The political functions of the Resident at Hyderabad are sufficiently onerous, and it is a wise policy on the part of Lord Elgin to relieve him from duties of an extraneous character.—*Deccan Herald, April 9.*

WE are happy to be able to satisfy the curiosity of our contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette*, and to do justice to a really laudable institution, by stating that the Poona correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* has erred in stating that the United Service institution at Poona, does not thrive. From our personal knowledge, as well as from enquiries we have lately made, we are enabled to say that the Institution was never in a more prosperous condition than it is at the present moment, and that the expectations under which it was organized have been fully realized. We are further in a position to say that no exclusiveness of the description alluded to by the above correspondent has characterized the present management ; on the contrary, although the Institution is avowedly intended for Members of the United Service only, it has amongst its honorary members "outsiders" wholly unconnected with the service ; the benefits of which perhaps the correspondent under reference, has ere this experienced, and who will, we expect have the candour to acknowledge it, in his next contribution to the *Delhi Gazette.—Id.*

THE *Deccan Herald* observes that out of the sixteen ordinary Knights already nominated to the exalted order of the Star of India, only one (Harris) is an Englishman. There are four Scotchmen—Clyde, Clerk, Outram and Rose ; two Irishmen—Gough and Lawrence ; three Mahomedans—Tayinat Ali Khan (Hyderabad), Sekunder Begum (Bhopal), and Yoosuf Ali Khan (Rampoor) ; three Mahratta Hindoos—Scindiah, Holkar, the Guicowar ; three Sikhs—Dhuleep Singh, Rumbeer Singh, and Narendur Singh. Should the three Lieutenant-Governor's be added to the list as is anticipated, they will not increase the number of Englishmen, seeing that one of them is an Irishman, and two are Scotchmen.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

AT 11 o'clock yesterday the Deputation from the British Indian Association waited upon His Excellency the Viceroy, and after the usual courtesies, read the following address of welcome :—

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K. T., G. C. B.,

Viceroy and Governor General of India.

MY LORD,—We, the members of the British Indian Association, meeting in this Metropolis, representing various classes and interests of the Native Indian Community, crave leave to tender your Excellency our respectful and cordial welcome upon your arrival in this city and to express the gratification we feel at your assumption of the exalted Office of Viceroy and Governor General of India.

We beg to congratulate your Excellency on the peculiarly happy auspices under which your Excellency's administration commences. Peace reigns throughout the length and breadth of the land, the finances of the state are in a prosperous condition, the people active and emulous in the pursuit of peaceful progress, and their affection drawn to British rule by new incentives of attachment, unity and good citizenship.

Coupled with these circumstances when we recall to mind my Lord, the eminent administrative talents and abilities, the unswerving rectitude of purpose, the love of fair play and even handed justice to all, irrespective of color or creed, in fine, the high principles of conduct, which have ever characterized your Excellency's administration of vast colonial possessions and important political interests of Great Britain, and your distinguished missions in the interest of peace, commerce, and international communication in different parts of the globe, we picture to ourselves a bright future for British India, under your Excellency's rule, which while sustaining the credit and honor of England, must materially add to the improvement, prosperity, happiness, and contentment of the teeming millions of this vast Continent.

In the tranquil times of peace and financial security, which have now succeeded the stormy days of military revolution and financial disaster, in which your illustrious predecessor found himself embarassed, your Excellency's occupation will be not less onerous than his. But it will be your Excellency's congenial task to consolidate the Empire on the peaceful and solid basis laid by your Excellency's predecessor, to nurture the seeds of progress and development sown broadcast by him, to foster the intellectual and social advancement of the millions entrusted to your care, and in short to realize the wishes and hopes of Her Most Gracious Majesty, as expressed in Her last Royal Proclamation.

An impetus has been given to the development of the resources of the soil to which the present facilities to the introduction of British capital, skill and energy, will not fail to operate as an effective aid. While the advance of the material progress of the Country will require every just and lawful encouragement by your Excellency, and we trust and hope your Excellency will see the inexpediency of violent changes in the laws of the land, of artificial aid to capitalists, incompatible with justice to other classes of the community, such as cannot fail to frustrate the end which all havein view as well as to tarnish the British name and honor.

It will be seen by our Cabool letter today, that the Dost has left Jellalabad for Cabool, and that the Persian advance has not been checked. We may see a British brigade in Candahar before the present year is out.—*Id.*

CORRESPONDENT *Delhi Gazette* :—

ALLAHABAD, *2nd April*.—"The train to Agra was opened to the public yesterday, when there was a larger number of 3rd class passengers than usual. The Railway Company can scarcely make much by the revenue derived from passengers. Traffic I suppose pays much better at present. I tried to get some inkling into the state of their accounts; but failed in doing so. Their officers will perhaps be glad to hear that three lines of feeders between this and Cawnpore will soon be laid out. These new lines of road are intended to connect some of the principal marts and towns situated in the districts of Allahabad, Banda, and Futtehpore with the main Railway line. The Government appear to be aiding the Railway Company as far as possible in the matter of feeders, in this part of the country, and I have no doubt the same steps are being adopted higher up. The new Deputy Agent, Mr. Barton, has joined his appointment."—*Id.*

PUNJAUB.

ABOUT the end of January some Murrees came down and carried off a camel belonging to a man of the Dreeshuk tribe which he is said to have sold in his return home for 90 Rs.

On the 9th February, a party of nine marauders, on foot, came down from the hills and carried off 6 more camels that were grazing near a village close to Asnee. A party of our horsemen numbering 20 in all, went in pursuit, and although the robbers had a clear start of a day and a night they were overtaken in their own hills; 3 were killed, the remainder put to flight, and the plundered property was recovered.

On the next day the 10th, intelligence was received that a stronger party of Murrees, namely, 12 men, all mounted, had made a descent from the hills towards Asnee on a plundering expedition. They fell in with 5 unfortunate men of the Dreeshuk tribe who had been burning cotsh, some 2 or 3 miles from the Kurrum-Ka-Pool outpost, (the nearest post to Asnee) and who at the time were asleep. The Murrees at once attacked and cut them up fearing that they might otherwise raise the alarm.

Measures were immediately taken to intercept this party, but they contrived to make their escape under cover of night; though without being able to carry off anything.

The conduct of Jemadar Kulloo Khan who lead the pursuit into the hills, and of Duffadar Futteh Khan Dreeshuk, who killed two of the robbers with his own hand, is very highly spoken of. These men have both been rewarded by order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor.

Steps have been taken through the Sind authorities, by whom our political relations with Khelat are conducted, to call the Khan to account for this wanton aggression on the part of his subjects.—*Lahore Chronicle, April 2.*

EASTERN FRONTIER.

A letter from Darjeeling, dated the 21st March has the following :—

"The affairs in the frontier have assumed a peaceful aspect. The troops have reached Darjeeling: the Sappers are soon to be despatched to Kurseong again for the purpose of working on the cart road as before; the guards now stationed at the Runjeet are to be withdrawn only leaving Bungh Rungliot out-post standing for the present chiefly to pacify the ryots who are still alarmed in consequence of a guard being placed on the opposite side by the Dalimkote Soobah to watch the Fort. The out-post is to remain till such time as the guard of Booteahs is withdrawn, and the rafts they have constructed destroyed.—*Englishman, April 1.*

SIND.

WE are informed that Captain Naylor, Superintendent of Police at Hyderabad, has declined the appointment offered to him of a similar office at Tanna.—*Sindian, April 2.*

WE are glad to see our Lahore contemporary taking up his pen on behalf of perennial irrigation in Sind,—a subject which has occupied no little space in these columns. With such a powerful ally, it is not too late to hope that something may be done to extend the advantanges of such projects as the Mitrow Canal to other parts of Sind. Space compels us to defer our contemporary's remarks.—*Id.*

THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—To keep peace with the increased amount of work in the Custom's Department, we learn that has been recommended, that an Assistant Collector of Customs be appointed on a salary of [illegible].—*Id.*

Mr. C. Strettel has, we learn, been appointed Director of the Forest Department of Sind.—*Id.*

We are glad to learn that the property advertised as having been stolen from Cutcherry, and which appears to have obtained access to the safe. The man is in custody along with two of his companions.—*Id.*

THE SCREW COMPANY.—We are informed that the Cotton Screwing Company are about importing new and improved Steam Machinery from England. Their present presses are only able to screw thirty or forty bales per day,—a quantity which they will largely increase as soon as their new ones arrive.—*Id.*

THE NEW CURRENCY.—We are rather surprised to learn that in consequence of instructions from Bombay, the new notes are only received at the Treasury when tendered on account of Government. That is to say a person may, we presume, pay his income tax with the new currency notes, but he cannot tender them in payment for a Treasury draft. The regulation appears to us a most unwise one, and not at all calculated to increase public confidence in the novel experiment of a paper currency. If these notes are refused at the Government offices, they can hardly blame people for looking upon them with suspicion. We do not pretend to understand the reasons for these instructions, but we consider that the sooner they are counternanded the better.

CENTRAL ASIA.

FROM the *Delhi Gazette*, April 5 :

JELLALABAD IN AFFGHANISTAN, *19th March*.—"Ghoolam Mahomed Khan Mookhtear with Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan arrived at Jellalabad from Cabool to-day and went direct to the durbar to pay their dues to the Ameer, who received them very kindly. Sirdar Mahomed Auzim is said to have left all his troops at Gundoomuck, and brought only fifty sowars with him. The following is the conversation which was held between the Ameer and Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan. The Ameer after receiving Mahomed Auzim turned towards him and said, 'Auzim Khan you are my son, and as a son dare not to disobey the father's orders, how come you to behave as you did, towards me? I wrote to you repeatedly to leave for Jellalabad, but in vain, as you, instead of complying with my request, caused much mischief. It seems that you do not own me as your father, let me have an explanation of all your conduct towards me.' Sirdar Mahomed Auzim Khan with his head down made the following reply to his father's queries. 'I never meant so, nor intended to disobey your order, but the thing is that, you do not treat me like your other sons, because, had you done so you would have treated me with the same consideration, and shown me the same favors as the others: as the saying is, 'when a son is considered by the father to be disrespectful, he (the father) tries his best to shake him off by sending him on a very dangerous and perilous expedition, and thus get rid of him.' Wherever there has been a very difficult job to perform, the Ameer has disired me to march, and when I have overcome it, that is, conquered any territory, others have been permitted to enjoy it. Since I have arrived from Tookistan, I have often spoken to the Ameer on the subject, but he never decidedly attended to it. Once the Ameer passed an order on my application, but it was never carried into affect. I beg the Ameer's pardon for my speaking so boldly and beg to offer my services in any place the Ameer may wish. Sirdar Mohamed Auzim concluded his speech by giving the following hints. Let me see what brave hero volunteers for such an expedition. I am willing to go, but I want encouragement.'

"All the while Mohamed Auzim was thus talking to the Ameer a kind of silence prevailed in the durbar, and the Ameer listened to him throughout quietly. After the Sirdar had concluded his address, Ghoolam Mohamed Khan Mookhtear looked at him and said, 'What, even promise I have not made to you when in Cabool, I will have it fulfilled by the Ameer,' who also gave his consent with a very kind and affectionate look at Mohamed Auzim Khan. Having been so far conciliated, Mohamed Auzim Khan and Ghoolam Mohamed Khan Mookhtear proposed to the Ameer that a very grand khillut and some handsome travelling expense should be bestowed on Sirdar Shumshoodeen Khan, and he be sent to Furrah at once. Accordingly fifteen thousand rupees cash and a valuable khillut was there and then ordered to be brought and to be given to Shumshoodeen Khan; and he who directed to march for Furrah with all his troops. Sirdar Shumshoodeen Khan, have been thus honored took leave of the Ameer and left for Cabool.

"*20th March*.—Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan's urzee was received from Tukhtabool in Bulkh, in which he informed the Ameer that he had been told on good authority that ten thousand Persian cavalry, and two thousand Infantry and six guns had arrived at Surrukh to watch the road from Maimana to Mushhed, and that Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan had sent seven thousand Persian cavalry and three thousand Infantry to a fort situated on the road in the Hasara, which is the direct route from Maimana to Heerat that thus the Persians had strengthened the two posts. Sirdar Ufzul Khan also says in his urzee, that let the Persians and Sooltan Ahmed Jan do whatever they like, after the month of Ramzan (March,) please God, he (Ufzul Khan having collected a large number of Hazara Jumshadees with his regular troops, would march on Heerat via Maimana. The Sirdar has requested the Ameer to leave for Cabool as soon as possible as by his (the Ameer's) remaining in Cabool the troops in Toorkistan and Kandahar would be encouraged. After the perusal of the urzee the Ameer remarked, these are all the doings of Sooltan Ahmed Jan that the Persians have first fortified the two best posts and then pushed the troops on to Furrah.

"Sadut Khan Mohmmud having attended the durbar the Ameer conferred a khillut on his son Nouroze Khan directing him to march to Furrah with two thousand matchlockmen. Sadut Khan having willingly agreed, ordered his son to march at once. A number of troops have marched from Jellalabad for Cabool within the last few days.

"*21st March*.—An express was this morning received by four sowars from Sir Mohamed Ameen Khan from Kandahar. It was stated in Mohamed Ameen's urzee that about fifty thousand Persian troops having marched on Furrah from all sides, were met by Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan, and that the fighting had continued for three days and nights with great loss to both sides. 'My brother Mohamed Shurreef Khan,' says Mohamed Ameen Khan, 'had suffered such a heavy loss in killed and wounded that, he had only sixteen thousand serviceable troops at Furrah.' The following hint Mohamed Ameen Khan has given in his urzee to his brother Shere Allee Khan: 'It seems that you care but very little about things which are going on here, as you are quietly enjoying yourself at Jellalabad. If you do not come yourself pray send as many troops as you can to Kandahar.' The Ameer having gone through the urzee desired Sirdar Shere Allee Khan to give warning to all the remaining troops at Jellalabad, to prepare themselves for the march to-morrow. A khilwut was after this held, to which Sirdars Mohamed Auzim Khan, Ghoolam Mahomed Khan and Sadut Mahmud were summoned, and having been consulted about the subject a letter was ordered to be written to Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan, directing him to march with his troops and the Hazara mercenaries for Furrah. The Ameer being doubtful of Wully Mohamed's obeying his order desired Mohamed Auzim Khan to put his seal also on the letter.

"*22nd March*.—This morning all the troops at Jellalabad were ordered to be drawn up and inspected by Sirdars Mohamed Auzim Khan and Shere Allee Khan. The Ameer, with all his troops, Khans and chiefs marched from Jellalabad for Cabool this morning, and was encamped at Allahmoor garden near Sooltanpoorah. Shahmurd Khan and Sadut Khan Mohmund accompanied the Ameer as far as the garden and returned to Jellalabad at about two o'clock. All the troops are gone with the Ameer, there is nothing left at Jellalabad. Sadut Khan Mohmund has been directed by the Ameer to send his son with the troops as soon as possible.

"*23rd March*.—This morning the Ameer's camp left Sooltanpoor for Futtehabad. Here the Ameer ordered the khillut of Sirdar Mohomed Uslum Khan to reach Cabool by forced marches, so the battalion has accordingly left for Numla. The reason, why the Ameer is marching so slow, is to collect all the Ghilzaee troops on his way, and to take them all with him to Cabool.

The Ameer admonished his sons, Mohamed Auzim and Shere Allee Khan, while discharging the public duties in the Camp in the following words. 'I am only a few days for this world, you should learn how to manage the affairs of the state, and to discern between a friend and an enemy. Look at Sooltan Ahmed Jan, how he has seduced his uncle's sons to go over to him, and thus having instigated the Persians, intends to march on Cabool, where all you brothers are at variance with each other. Let me see if you cannot mend your ways in future."

"*24th March*.—The Ameer's camp reached Numla to-day. The Mookhtear was directed to write a letter to Auleejah Surboolund Khan of Mama Khyae, telling him, that as previously ordered he was to have his five hundred matchlockmen ready at Guddoomcek for inspection, and to prepare himself for Cabool. It is given out that by the time the Ameer reaches Cabool, a large army of mercenaries will be assembled there."

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

THERE has been more discussion during the past week relating to the state and prospects of the Indian army, the Army Estimates having furnished occasion for some discharges from these masked batteries of attack, which assume the form of inquiries. Sir Minto Farquhar has been inquiring about the authorized reduction of the youngest of the cavalry regiments recently formed in Bengal, and asking what was the condition of the officers if the authority be acted upon and the reduction actually carried out. A good deal was said, very much to the point, on the subject of the value of parliamentary pledges and guarantees, and the manner in which Indian officers had been led to bglieve that their interests would not be sacrificed to the scheme of amalgamation, only to find the utter worthlessness of such guarantees and the utter disappointment of all their hopes of protection. Sir Charles Wood said that it was very true that individual interests had suffered, and that no man regretted it more than himself, but that with regard to this individual case, namely, the proposed reduction of the cavalry regiment it was not right to attribute the measure to the authorities either of the India-office or of the Horse Guards, for that neither had considered the regiment unnecessary; but it was not for them to force upon the Indian Government the maintenance of establishments which it had reported to be uncalled for by the exigencies of the times. He concluded by saying, that he was of opinion that the Government of India would think better of the matter, and that the regiment would be formed after all.

Another subject which engaged for some time the attention of the House, during the discussion of the Army Estimates, was the increased patronage of the Horse Guards. The House was reminded that, during the discussions of the Amalgamation question, it was declared that the military patronage of the Imperial Government would not be increased. Of course every one knew that this was either a pretence or a delusion. Well, it has now been determined greatly to increase the accommodation of the Sandhurst Academy, so that a large number more cadets may be admitted. When allusion was made, a few nights ago, to the increase in patronage which was given to the Horse Guards, it was contended that there was no such increase, as the appointments were obtained by competition. When the subject came to be discussed the real truth of course soon cropped up. Cadet appointments are, as our readers know, given by favour, and commissions are subsequently obtained by competition. The Secretary of War said that 160 commissions were given among 296 cadets; or rather more than *one* to every *two* students. So far as patronage is concerned it appears to us that this system of limited competition, first appointments (to Sandhurst) being with the Horse Guards, rather increases than diminishes the patronage of the Horse Guards. Over and above the 160 commissions actually given, 136 chances have been given to other families; 136 other families have received favours at the hands of the Commander-in-Chief. The opportunity has been given; and it is not the patron's fault if his nominee has been unsuccessful. We are not writing against the system. All we say is that nothing in the world is more preposterous than to affirm because there is competition at the end there is no patronage at the beginning. The result of the system is, as we have said, to increase the number of persons patronized.

We may add to this mention of military subjects discussed in the House during the last week, that a question has been put to the Secretary of State with respect to the Indian navy, the fate of which is still undermined. It appears from Sir Charles Wood's statement that the subject is now under consideration at the India-office. The Secretary of State for India in Council having dissented from the views of the Government of India, a letter is now in preparation, which will be laid before Parliament when it is despatched.

AMERICA.

A brief letter from Mr. Russell, dated New York, the 27th ult., appears in the *Times* of this morning, which confirms the report that military movements of importance were about to take place on the Potomac. He says :—

"It is beyond doubt that General M'Clellan has left Washington, and that his staff and a strong escort have proceeded towards Harper's Ferry or Frederick, by the Baltimor and Ohio railroad. Some reason there is for thinking that a large mass of troops is following his steps. If so, it is obvious that the plan indicated some time ago will be followed, and that, leaving a sufficient force in the lines before Washington, General M'Clellan will make an attempt to turn the left of the Confederates and to force his way to the rear of their position. There are, however, serious obstacles in the way of such an advance; the country is yet difficult,—the transport will be severely tried,—Western Virginia has been laid desolate. In a day more I trust that more accurate information of what has taken place at Washington will be available for foreign use. The occupation of Nashville is now beyond a doubt, unless one can be created by the authority of all the newspapers and the unanimity with which the report is promulgated. Arkansas is now the theatre of a large guerilla. Missouri for the time seems to be much in the state of Burgundy during the wars of Duke Charles. The notion of a strong Union feeling being latent in the South is weakened by experience in every part of the country save Tennessee, and it is well to state that the districts in which that sentiment has been discovered were always opposed to Secession. It is creditable to the sense of the Southern people and to the comprehension of the value of facts that no undue elation has been excited by their recent triumphs. One or two journals have, of course, pursued their folly to its bent. However, there is no better sign on the part of a people in a great struggle than calmness in victory. Those who exclaimed when Donelson yielded its 12,000 prisoners or more that 'Secession is dead' hold their tongues or speak with moderation' in face of the unyielding attitude of the South. The papers from Richmond and elsewhere utter no uncertain notes. They are full of resolution and vigour. They acknowledge their reverse, admit the force of the enemy, criticize the course of their Government with bitterness; but their counsels breathe resistance to the last. "Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito;' and the Roman takes his counsel, his oath, his proclamation, and his cockade, burns his bridge, shoulders his rifle, and marches off to make a new battlefield. If the position at Manassas be turned, and the Confederates are beaten in the open in their attempt to cover Richmond, there will be a blow given to their cause far more heavy than that which would come from the capture of all the villages along the coast, the occupation of the seaboard towns, or the seizure of the best cotton ports. Virginia is a great moral stronghold. Richmond is a grand strategical position, a centre from which the blood flows and comes through Secessia. It is believed that the outlying corps which protects Leesburg does not exceed 12,000 men, but it is capable of being reinforced rapidly by rail. Winchester is a point of great consequence in reference to these movements, and if Banks has really moved it will be his aim, in all probability, to seize it, and in that case he will break the line of communication, and thus defeat any attempt of the Confederates to reinforce their corps covering the extremity of their position on the right. Landor's recent reconnaissances and the appearance of the enemy on their extreme left seem to show that their are apprehensions of some such danger. The former found the Confederates in a position which could not have been occupied unless they were very tenacious of their hold on their left. The columns commanded by Banks and General Stone's successor may probably number twenty thousand men all told, including Landor's force and with Rosecrans' troops there is, perhaps, a force of 70,000 or 75,000 available for operations. If General M'Clellan succeeds in reinforcing the army with 25,000 men and abundance of field batteries in such time that the Confederates cannot meet his movement by fresh dispositions, there appears to be every chance of his rolling up their left and sweeping their line back, or forcing them to change front and fight or retire. In any change of front the Federals on the Occoquan would prove very troublesome. At all events, with the end of winter comes a moment of the army of the Potomac, and with that there will be events which will contrast strongly with its long inaction. No one knows what to think of the stories which are afloat respecting offers of compromise—the flags of truce at Columbus and the like."—*Overland Mail, March 18.*

FRANCE.

A notice of motion has been given in the French Senate which may lead to an interesting debate. The Marquis De Larochejaquelein has given notice that he will call attention to the speech delivered by Signor Rattazzi in the Turin Chamber, in which the Italian Minister declared that the address of the French Senate this year indicates a decided advance upon the Roman question. M. De Larochejaquelein is prepared to dispute this interpretation, and to take the sense of the Chamber upon it. Some Ministerial explanation may be elicited, which would indicate how the Government understood the address of the Senate. This would be all the more important as it is believed that a copy of the address was formally transmitted to Signor Rattazzi in the name of the French Government by M. Thouvenel.

ITALY.

A Turin telegram states that in the Italian Chamber of Deputies yesterday Signor Fallenga put a question to the Ministry on the present state of political affairs. He said, "The Ministry is in an equivocal position. It is necessary that it should either complete itself or resign." A proposition was then made that the Chamber should pass to the order of the day. Signor Ratazzi said he should have wished the question to take place, and continued :—"I am not opposed to the previous question if it is to be the means of deciding whether the Chamber supports the programme of the Ministry." Signor Ratazzi stated that he had not yet been able to complete his Cabinet, because he was not pet sure whether he had a majority, the Chamber not having made known its intentions. He said also :—"I shall carry out the law on the rational armament which was voted by a very large majority; but I do not admit that any sacrifice should have the right of arming me in making the dangers which the Government signals a pretext for armaments. The Government has alone the right of making armaments." The simple order of the day, accompanied by a declaration that its adoption would signify that the Chamber supported the Ministry, was then put to the vote, and passed by 220 against 80 votes. Three members abstained from voting.

THE INSURRECTION IN GREECE.

A telegram from Athens, dated March 14, says :—"All the exterior fortifications of Nauplia were taken yesterday by the Royal troops;" but little reliance is to be placed on news emanating from such a source.

THE TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.—Telegraph to India Company on Thursday last received a message from Mr. Latimer Clark at Suez, dated the previous day, announcing the opening of a station at Jubal Island, in the Red Sea, so that messages can now be sent to that point, to catch the mail steamers for India, China, and Australia (which, by the sanction of the Postmaster-General, are to call there), instead of being sent by telegraph to Alexandria only. A saving of two or three days will thus be effected in communication with the East. The company have issued a tariff of charges. The morning papers of Friday last published news from Bombay, dated the 27th February, only fifteen days previously. The *Times*, in an article referring to this fact, says, "At this moment these things startle us, because they are exceptional; but it soon must happen that the knowledge of all contemporaneous events happening upon the globe will be accepted as one of the common necessities of a man of business. The merchants of Lombard Street will be taxed to guess what may be the state of the markets in India, China, Australia, or America. These will all lie before him printed fairly on our broad sheet. He may employ his sagacity upon the future, but there will be no uncertainty in the past or in the present. Nations will not wait in trembling suspense to know how special items of intelligence may be received; nor shall we leave Governments in ignorance of what may be taking place on the other side of the world, prudently preparing for the worst." What it considers most remarkable, however, is that "now the new age is opening upon us, we should have allowed its portals to stand so long ajar." We made an attempt to join the Old and New World, and we did it so clumsily that our success was our reproach. Since then we have made another great failure in the Red Sea, and, as this was attended with a smarting sensation of pecuniary loss, we have actually paused over the insignifiant sacrifices necessary to push on the great and easy work. In the meantime we nearly went to war with America because we had not a telegraph across the Atlantic; and we lost great part of our opportunity of stimulating the industry of India because we had not a telegraph down the Red Sea and round the Arabian coast. We are now without the opportunity of directing our own policy in China, in the very possible occurrence of serous derangements, because we have no cable to Hong Kong." We have, however, gathered experience as to the condition under which an electric cable will endure and work, and the task; in what degree of shallowness it rusts, at what great depth the risk of breaking becomes imminent, and at what great lengths the resistance in working becomes a serious evil. With this experience we have already stolen along from London to Malta, from Malta to Alexandria, and from Alexandria, by Suez. At this moment we are stealing down the Red Sea, repairing as we go, and, as the intelligence we publish in another column tells us, we are within a few weeks of an instant communication with Aden. This is on the very point of accomplishment. The rest is a promise. With the great Atlantic failure before them, our engineers no longer venture unnecessarily on deep seas. Instead of going under the Indian Ocean, they coast round the easternshore of Arabia, and cross the mouth of the Persian Gulf to the shores of Beloochistan, and the short circuit will bring them to the end of their labours by a junction with the Indian railways at Kurrachee. When this is done the East and the West will be united and the state of India on every yesterday will be known in England every morning. There seems to be no very wild risk in the work now to be done, no long deep sea traverses, and no tremendous distances without a break. Much of the line is, more or less imperfectly, laid already, and we can see no real reason why Kurrachee should not be reached in a few months, as the engineers of the new company promise. It ought to have been done long ago."

LANCASHIRE AND THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.—A special meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was held on the 25th inst, at which the committee on Indian import duties reported that they had resolved to recommend the council to memorialize the Secretary of State for India, calling attention to the impolicy of the present import duties on yarns and manufactured goods sent to India, asking for a repeal of those duties. Copies of the memorial were ordered to be sent to Messrs. Ewart, Horsfall, and Laird, M.P.'s for Liverpool and Birkenhead. At a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, on the same day a deputation was appointed to wait on Sir Charles Wood to-morrow (the 9th inst.), on the subject of the Indian tariff.

COTTON TRADE WITH INDIA.—A short tabular return which has been laid before Parliament shows, side by side how our imports of cotton wool from India have been increasing of late, and our exports of cotton goods thither decreasing. In 1859 we took 1,717,240 cwt. of cotton wool from India, and sent thither cotton goods and yarn of the value of 14,713,812*l.*; in 1860 we took 1,822,689 cwt. of the raw material, but the cotton exports to India fell to 12,425,736*l.*; and in 1861 we took 3,295,904 cwt. of cotton wool from India, but only sent thither cottons and yarns to the value of 11,618,350*l.* Still, this export compares well with that of six years before, which was only of the value of 6,458,086*l.* There was a sudden increase to the extent of more than 4,000,000*l* in 1858, and again in 1859 an increase of above 3,000,000*l.* more, the export of manufactured cotton goods rising from 5,766,471*l.* in 1857, to 12,167,408*l.* in 1859, and the cotton twist and yarn from 1,147,379*l.* to 2,546,344*l.*

MR. BRIGHT AND THE NATIVE MERCHANTS OF BOMBAY.—A new screw steamer of 1,200 tons and 250-horse power, has just been constructed in England for some native merchants in Bombay, to run between Bombay and China. Messrs. Dadabhai Naoroji and Co., in the name of the owners of the vessel, requested permission of Mr. John Bright, M.P., to name the steamer after him, as a token of "his disinterested efforts on behalf of India and China." To this request Mr. Bright immediately consented, adding, "I will only ask that when you write to your correspondents in Bombay, you will convey my thanks to them for the complement they desire to pay me. I am sorry that my services for India have not been more productive of good." The *John Bright* was launched yesterday afternoon at Messrs. C. J. Mare and Co.'s yard at Millwall.

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